FBIS DAILY REPORT
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TALKS IN VATICAN WITH CHILE SUSPENDED FOR 1 MONTH

PY311754 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jul (NA)--A communique issued here today indicates that the talks connected with the pope's mediation in the southern conflict with Chile will be suspended throughout August. The communique also points out that the parties are convinced of "the usefulness of the meetings which have taken place so far."

The communique, released simultaneously at the Holy See, Santiago, Chile and Buenos Aires, indicates that the negotiations are being suspended only because of weather conditions and will not preclude the analysis of issues and pleas submitted for consideration. Furthermore, the communique reaffirms that the talks will be resumed in September and that the mediation "is not tied to preestablished procedures or deadlines." The following is the text of the communique:

"Vatican City, 31 July 1979

"1. The talks which the delegations appointed by the Argentine and Chilean governments have been holding since the beginning of May with his eminence Cardinal Antonio Samore, whom his holiness Pope John Paul II appointed to the tasks related to his mediation in the southern conflict, and Msgr Faustino Sainz Munoz, continued throughout the month of July.

"2. The meetings have been frequent and--like those held in the preceeding months--remarkable for the clarity, frankness and friendliness of the participants, who have never ceased to exhibit good will faith in trying to properly fulfill the important mission entrusted to them.

"3. The talks helped to clarify and explain the documents which had been submitted throughout the months either by decision of one of the two parties or in response to requests of the Holy See. The two countries have outlined their respective positions within the framework of the provisions established by the first document signed in Montevideo on 8 January 1979, that is to say, the agreement by which Argentina and Chile requested the mediation of the holy father.

"4. The pace at which the activities have developed so far and the especially hot weather which prevails in Rome at this time of the year advise a brief suspension of the meetings, but not of the tasks related to the mediation. This suspension of talks will provide time to mediate about the numerous ideas presented during these months and will especially help the Holy See make a careful study of the important documents which the two delegations have submitted for its consideration. This suspension does not mean in any way that the talks have been interrupted, because if the delegations believe it necessary they can convey new documents to the Holy See.

"5. The talks are scheduled to resume in September during which the two delegations will continue supplying information. Little by little the mediation will progress. It is aimed specifically at helping the two parties reach an appropriate and desirable rapprochement. As is know, mediation is the task performed by the person called upon by the parties in conflict to act as a go-between and to suggest, outline, propose, advise and point out possibilities which could lead to an honorable and final solution to the conflict.

Thus, it is different from the task which has to be performed by a court or an arbiter. Mediation is not subject to set procedures or dealines. Its aim is to seek rapprochement and to protect the basic interests of the countries and that supreme possession which is peace.

"6. The Holy See and the two delegations are pleased to state that they are convinced of the usefulness of the meetings which have taken place so far and express the hope that the pause for meditation which now begins will yield similar results."

MULTIPARTY PAPER DECRIBES ECONOMIC POLICY

PY312117 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 29 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Deolindo Bittle and Eloy Prospero Camus (Peronists), Arturo Frondizi and Regelio Frigerio (Developmentists), Oscar Alende and Fayiz Sago (Intransigents), Francisco Cerro and Enrique de Vedia (Christian Democrats) and Simon Lazara and Victor Costa (Socialists) have released a paper of approximately 1,200 words that severely criticizes the economic leadership. After explaining that "the paper expresses the feeling of the people," the authors go on to say that "its purpose is not to play anybody's game but to point out facts which can have unexpected consequences for the nation's development. The paper adds: "An economic policy whose main tool in the struggle against inflation was the cutting in half of the purchasing power of salaries, in taking care of other essential problems, is untenable by this very fact." [sentence as published] It points out: "Those who promised a productive and not speculative economy have pushed the tax pressure to the highest point in Argentina's economic history." The paper goes on to discuss the nation's debt, "equivalent to 8.8 percent of the gross domestic product," and emphasizes that "no efforts are being made to carry out essential projects which the country needs to prevent basic services from falling into private hands and to build the future greatness of the nation." It concludes by rejecting the current economic policy, which must be replaced by one which would eliminate the true causes of inflation and whose tools would be the eradication of unproductive expenditures and not the misery of the people, the improvement of production and supply and not the reduction of comsumption and the standards of living of the workers and the middle class.

POLICE RAID GERMAN-LANGUAGE PAPER OVER PUBLICATION

PY311800 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] A squad of police raided the editorial offices and printing shop of the German-language daily ARGENTINISCHES TAGEBLATT yesterday afternoon. They took away the printing blocks and everything else connected with a publication about Argentina's missing people that was being produced there. The TAGEBLATT is owned by Alemann y CIA, which in addition to printing the TAGEBLATT also produces a wide variety of publications for outside concerns.

The name of the confiscated publication was not revealed either by the company or the police authorities, who were acting in response to a decree under number 1829 signed by the interior minister, General Albano Harguindeguy.

The police arrived at about 3:00 yesterday afternoon and remained in the building until 5:30. While there they carefully identified everyone who entered and refused to let anyone leave. They also questioned the Alemann print shop workers in an effort to find out who was responsible for the publication dedicated to the "disappeared," who may number up to 10,000.

The police asked company officials if they were responsible for the contents of the publication confiscated. This was denied. Alemann y Cia is one of the oldest publishing concerns in the country. Its director is the former Economy Minister Roberto Alemann, and one of its principal shareholders is the present government's treasury secretary, Juan Alemann.

The publication confiscated by the police was believed to consist mainly of a list of people who have allegedly disappeared in Argentina over the last few years. Similar lists have been published in many of the main metropolitan newspapers, in the form of "solicitadas," paid announcements, without the government making any attempt to stop them being made public. There are, moreover, several publications issued by local human rights organizations which have been allowed to circulate without official interference.

A mission from the Organization of American States Human Rights Commission is due to visit the country on September 6. It has been invited by the government and will reportedly be given considerable freedom to probe the thousands of denunciations of disappearances, most of them supported by habeas corpus writs, that have been made since the March 26, 1976 military coup, and also to investigate the state of Argentine prisons and the legal situation of the large number of people being held without charge in connection with alleged subversive activities.

LA OPINION DIRECTOR TURNS SELF IN TO JUDGE

PY301656 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1401 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 30 Jul (NA)--Renaldo Actis, director of the newspaper LA OPINION of Rafaela, Santa Fe Province, has turned himself in to Federal Judge Miguel Angel Quirelli in order to be placed under arrest. The federal judge had ordered Actis' arrest because he violated law No 20,490 when he published information from abroad related to terrorist Mario Firmenich.

NATION TO ACCEPT INDOCHINA REFUGEES FOR RESETTLEMENT

BK301339 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Argentina is ready to accept (?112) Indochina refugees for resettlement in an area already designated in that country. The Argentine Embassy in Jakarta in a press release said that the Argentine Government's readiness to accept the refugees is in line with the statement of its foreign minister at the recent international conference on Southeast Asian refugees in Geneva on 21 July. The process for resettlement of the refugees in that country could start soon after the UNHCR and the International Red Cross decide on the arrangements and procedures for the resettlement.

BRIEFS

FUEL PRICES HIKED--Effective today, the price of fuels has been increased by 4.6 percent, according to a resolution released by the Energy Secretariat. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY]

SOVIET GYMNASTS--San Juan, 26 Jul (TELAM)--The Soviet Union Olympic gymnastics team will perform in San Juan on 7 and 8 August 1979 as a preparation for the Olympic Games in Moscow next year. The Soviet presentation is sponsored by the Argentine Gymnastics Federation and the Ministry of Social Welfare. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1135 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY]

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA)--The Association of Automobile Manufacturers (ADEFA) reported that automobile production during the first 6 months of this year was 57.5 percent higher than during the same period in 1978. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1810 GMT 25 Jul 79 PY]

PAZ ESTENSSORO VICTORY SEEN IN CONGRESSIONAL VOTE

PY311544 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--The National Congress, elected in the 1 July elections, will be entrusted with the appointment of the president and vice president of the republic, because none of the candidates obtained an absolute majority in the elections. The congressmen will receive their official credentials today and will begin their sessions on 1 August. According to the final official results, released by the National Electoral Court, the following is the distribution of seats in the Congress:

Candidate	Senators	Deputies	Total
1. Victor Paz Estenssoro	16	48	64
2. Hernan Siles Zuazo	8	38	46
3. Hugo Banzer Suarez	3	19	22
4. Marcelo Quiroga	0	5	5
5. Rene Bernal Escalante	0	5	5
6. Luciano Tapia	0	1	1
7. Walter Gonzales	0	1	1
8. Ricardo Catoira	0	0	0
Totals	27	117	144

It was asserted in La Paz that Paz Estenssoro will be elected president of the republic in the Congress, despite having lost the elections, because he has a large relative majority of votes among the congressmen or "grand electors" in the new legislature.

UDP LEADERS PROTEST ELECTORAL COURT FIGURES

PY312147 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1727 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The narrow margin of votes announced last night by the National Electoral Court between the two leading candidates [Hernan Siles Zuazo and Victor Paz Estenssoro] prompted protests today from the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] and an order of general mobilization in defense of the popular vote, allegedly threatened by the decision to be made by the Congress. The highest UDP leaders expressed their indignation over the final results of the computation and stated to LATIN today that the National Electoral Court has committed a monstrous fraud in favor of Paz Estenssoro, which would have unforeseeable consequences.

Edil Sandoval Moron, head of one of the parties grouped together in the leftist front, announced the immediate prosecution of Marcelo Cespedes, president of the highest electoral court, on the charge of breach of official duty. He added that the absurd margin [for Siles Zuazo] of 1,500 ballots openly contradicts the 53,000 ballots which the vote counts in the departments showed in favor of the UDP and which indicates its clear victory among the people.

The sources added that the preliminary figures from the nine departmental electoral courts gave that margin to Siles Zuazo, but the National Electoral Court invalidated about 300,000 ballots in La Paz Department alone, where the UDP had won a clear victory. Sandoval Moron added: What they intend is to cover up the violation of popular sovereignty by the Congress, but the peasants and workers, whose votes were ignored and invalidated, will cause their mandates to be respected. The political leader did not specify how the UDP grassroots would defend the popular vote, but other sources of the front predicted that peasants would block highways and workers would go on strike.

Less than 24 hours before the installation of the Congress, the final computation of the election results seemed to aggravate the postelectoral crisis which has caused deep concern in the military government and among the high military commanders. The government, expecting a possible failure of its appeal for a great national agreement, announced yesterday that if the political situation is not resolved promptly, it will call on the people to make a final decision. Padilla made this very important announcement in a speech given in Tarija, a departmental capital in the extreme south of the country, but he did not clearly state the nature of this possible popular solution.

SILES ZUAZO VOWS TO FIGHT TO DEFEND ELECTION TRIUMPH

PY010334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 1 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 31 Jul (AFP)--Hernan Siles Zuazo, the winner of the Bolivian election, expressed here today his decision "to fight alongside my comrades to defend our popular victory."

While Siles Zuazo won the election by a margin of 1,512 votes, his main rival, Victor Paz Estenssoro, will have more congressional seats, which will enable him to be elected chief of state at the Congress' plenary session. "The fraud we have endured causes us to understand the profound justice of the struggle waged by our peoples, as in the case of Nicaragua," Siles Zuazo concluded.

COMMUNIST PARTY STATES SUPPORT FOR UDP

PY310256 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] said that it has no disagreements with the group of parties that make up the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] [words indistinct]. This statement was made today by PCB leader Jorge Kolle Cueto during a press conference held in his party's headquarters.

Kille Cueto said that it is not true that disagreements have arisen between the PCB and the UDP as a result of the meeting held by the Bolivian Labor Central, the COB, which reportedly wants to adopt a more radical defense of the results of the public vote.

The PCB believes that Hernan Siles Zuazo's victory has not yet been consolidated, and the process of democratization is not yet irreversible. The danger of a fascist threat, a conspiracy to sabotage the institutional normalization and impose a reactionary dictatorship still looms over the Bolivian people. Therefore the masses and their unions and political organizations must remain perpetually alert. [end recording]

Jorge Kolle reiterated that this party did not make any agreements with Paz Estenssoro:

[Begin Kolle recording] [words indistinct] Paz Estenssoro represents the interests of the middle class and imperialism. His party has a facade of democracy; it is trying to snatch away the popular victory and get power by denying the electoral results and converting its defeat to victory through a vote in Congress. [end recording]

BRASPETRO TO SEEK OIL IN CHINA SEA, DEVELOP IRAQI FIELD

PY010028 Rio de Janeiro O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 27 PY

[Text] BRASPETRO [the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation's branch for overseas operations] is negotiating to participate in exploring for oil in the South China Sea through a consortium to be created by U.S., French and British oil companies, an authoritative PETROBRAS source revealed yesterday while talking about the effort BRASPETRO is making to prospect in more areas abroad through risk contracts.

According to the same source, BRASPETRO has already obtained approval from the Iraqi National Oil Company, INOC, for its plan to develop production in the huge Majnun field, which has recoverable oil reserves estimated at 7 billion barrels. By mid-1982, production there is expected to yield 350,000 barrels per day in a first stage.

The source also denied reports that INOC had changed the terms of its original contract with BRASPETRO, whereby from 18 to 22 percent of the Majnun field's production will be sold to BRASPETRO at prices more favorable than international market prices. The acceptance of the plan to develop the Majnun field, according to the same source, shows INOC's inclination to respect contracts it has signed without substantial modifications.

NUCLEAR 'MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING' SIGNED WITH VENEZUELA

PY010053 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 20 PY

[By special correspondent Luis Martins da Silva]

[Excerpts] Caracas--Brazil and Venezuela yesterday signed a "memorandum of understanding" through which the two governments commit themselves to establish the basis for "cooperation in scientific and technological activity directed toward the development of practical applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

The significant part of the memorandum says:

1. The two governments will maintain consultations aimed at establishing the basis for a cooperation in scientific and technological activity directed toward the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as well as consultations concerning any other area related to peaceful uses of nuclear energy which might be considered of interest to the two nations.
2. The cooperation alluded to above will be implemented in accordance with the needs and priorities of each country, taking into account the availability of human, material, technological and financial resources.
3. The two governments will request their institutions or agencies to conclude agreements to implement scientific and technological cooperation which will go into effect through the exchange of diplomatic notes.
4. The government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the government of the Republic of Venezuela understand that the points in this memorandum should contribute to improving the methods of negotiation between the two countries.
5. This memorandum will become effective on the date it is signed by the two countries.

SARAIVA GUERREIRO INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PY010007 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Jul 79 p 6 PY

[Undated interview granted by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to O GLOBO in Brasilia]

[Text] [Question] What is the strategic axis of Brazilian foreign policy?

[Answer] Brazilian foreign policy, which has been clearly stated by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, is aimed at peace, justice and the development of nations. We wish to create an international and regional climate conducive to tranquility, security and the establishment of conditions for the development of all nations.

As part of that general desire we obviously want peace for Brazilian society, in addition to social, economic, cultural and political development for Brazil. Brazilian diplomacy does not intend to establish "axes" of any kind, because this is, by the way, an outmoded idea. We are a country looking toward the future. Despite the current international economic situation, we remain confident that Brazil will be able to keep its development process moving forward.

[Question] What are our priorities in the policy of alinement?

[Answer] Due to its own character, Brazil is a country which believes in dialog and understanding. At the same time, we belong to several groups of nations. We belong to the Western world and to the Third World; we are a Latin American country; we have a significant African cultural influence; and we are one of the world's largest Catholic countries.

Brazil also belongs to the group of developing countries and, therefore, we want to develop our country so that its people can enjoy better living conditions. To a great extent, we have already achieved this objective. We do not want to, and we cannot, disregard any of these characteristics. Brazil is a complex country, and its foreign policy should reflect our reality.

[Question] What fundamental changes have taken place in ideas since the 1964 revolution? What changes have occurred since Brazil participated in the intervention in the Dominican Republic to result in the policy we have today, when measures to suspend relations with Somoza and seek good relations with the PLO have been taken? To what extent has the energy crisis influenced these changes?

[Answer] The static comparison of two moments separated by the passage of time does not necessarily help to explain things. One cannot think in such limited terms. In fact, it was not Brazil that changed, nor was it our foreign policy that has gone through different phases. The world has changed, and it continues to change. At the beginning of the past decade, for instance, we still lived in the atmosphere of a "cold war." Today's intellectual and political atmosphere is different.

Many questions which concern us today either did not exist or did not have the characteristics they have today. We need only consider, for instance, the progressive definition and acceptance of new concepts concerning the effect that the international economic structure has on the process of economic development. Another dramatic example is the concern about the preservation of the environment.

There were also great changes in the strictly political field. Today we speak of detente, and the United States and the USSR, as is known, are conducting talks on a broad spectrum of questions, including the vital question of strategic arms limitation. We heard talk about the emergence of more than two power centers in the world and about the political and economic emergence of several Third World countries.

To comment, although just in passing, on a question which you mentioned, I can see that the Palestinians, who were considered no more than refugees, are now recognized as a nation, even by the United Nations. But I should tell you that our region, Latin America, has also changed, and greatly. It is consequently better to face the new international and regional realities rationally and seriously, with a constructive spirit and with special attention to the defense of our country's varied interests.

What has not changed is our commitment to those interests and our adherence to the basic principles which have been included in the UN and OAS charters, principles which we have helped to shape and to which we have remained loyal.

COMPANY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEALS WITH ROMANIA, PRC

PY010107 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 25 PY

[Excerpts] Jose Clovis Ditzel, commercial director of the Vale do Rio Doce Company [CVDR] said in a press conference held yesterday that the CVDR is concluding studies on building an iron pellet (processed iron ore) plant in association with the Romanian Government. This plant "will represent a new door through which exports to socialist countries can be expanded." The site of the plant has not yet been decided, and whether it will be located in Romania or Brazil depends on negotiations between the two countries.

Ditzel also reported that the negotiations being conducted by the CVDR with the PRC to expand exports to that market have taken a somewhat different course from the one intended. According to the signed contract, the CVDR should have exported a total of 4 million tons of iron ore to the PRC. Due to transportation and unloading limitations at PRC ports, however, Brazil will only export a total of 2 million tons in 1979 and 1980. Then it will have to wait for a completion of a new port facility in 1984 to begin an ambitious export program to the PRC. According to Ditzel, the agreement signed will not be complied with just now.

SOVIET DELEGATION SEEKS INTENSIFICATION OF TRADE RELATIONS

PY271558 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 25 PY

[Text] Vladimir Pletnev, president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry delegation, stated yesterday at the meeting with the board of directors of the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association that his country is interested in intensifying trade with Brazil which is presenting quite an unfavorable balance for the Soviet Union. The delegation which will be in Brasilia today to meet with Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna, will also make contacts with business leaders in Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo. On 31 July the delegation will return to Rio de Janeiro to sign an agreement with the Federation of Foreign Trade Chambers of the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association, to exchange foreign trade experiences.

Before coming to Brazil, the representatives of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry visited Spain and Greece where they signed agreements identical to the one they will sign with the Federation of Foreign Trade Chambers. Ruy Barreto, president of the Rio de Janeiro Trade Association, emphasized the fact that the Soviet delegation visited Rio de Janeiro even before going to Brasilia, a fact which shows that Rio de Janeiro is still a great trade center in the country.

OFFICIAL VOICES SATISFACTION OVER COMING SUAREZ VISIT

PY300322 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Commenting on the visit Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will make to Brazil next month, Social Communications Minister Said Fahrat said that since Brazil and Spain have profound and dynamic historical, political, socioeconomic and cultural relations, the Brazilian Government views this visit with great satisfaction. He also stated that this visit will be instrumental in intensifying the traditional Brazilian-Spanish relations.

DEATH OF STRIKER CAUSES RIOT IN BELO HORIZONTE

PY310135 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2330 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Belo Horizonte--As a result of a clash between construction workers and police forces which took place here this morning and resulted in one dead and several wounded, the strike called by the construction workers of Belo Horizonte gained momentum this afternoon. Only essential services in the city have been functioning, because of vandalism, banks and business establishments were forced to close. The central market also closed because of the threat of looting. Taxi drivers ceased working after two cars were set afire, and even bus services were reduced.

The demonstrators damaged the facilities of the newspaper DIARIO DE MINAS and an office of the National Institute for Social Security Medical Assistance. The police were unable to intervene because even patrol cars were stoned; eight firemen were wounded and one had his hip and legs broken.

The death of a bricklayer who was hit in the chest by a police bomb infuriated the strikers. They demonstrated through the downtown area, which covers approximately 10 square kilometers, overturning or burning dozens of vehicles. The main streets of the city were filled with construction material--cement, lime and sand taken from nearby construction sites. The strike began with a rally of 30,000 workers held this morning at 1000.

(Francisco Pizarro), leader of the Association of Construction Workers of Belo Horizonte, again appealed to the demonstrators late this afternoon to be calm and to stop wrecking the city. He also charged that opportunists had infiltrated the labor movement. He even claimed that the construction workers were not involved in any destructive acts. (Pizarro) reported that the workers decided to return to their homes at 1330 this afternoon to wait for the outcome of the negotiations and that they will hold another meeting tomorrow at 1000 at the old Atletico soccer field. He has continued to appeal to his fellow workers to withdraw from the downtown area.

Figueiredo Regrets Incidents

PY310140 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has expressed his deep regret over the incidents which took place in Belo Horizonte and resulted in the death of one man and serious injuries to workers and policemen.

The unexpected eruption of violence is even more regrettable in view of the fact that the workers' demands had been presented through peaceful means and within the timetable agreed upon by the interested parties.

President Figueiredo wishes to make a special appeal to the workers, in keeping with the spirit of order and peace which has always characterized the Minas Gerais people, to resume their talks with their employers.

The federal government, through the Labor Ministry, will continue to guarantee conditions for a calm, productive dialog between the two parties. Meanwhile, the Minas Gerais government will be alert to preserve public order and the rights and tranquility of all sectors of society.

Air Minister Comments

PY010134 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos views the Belo Horizonte demonstration as a street riot and not a strike. In his opinion, the demonstration went far beyond mere labor demands and became a real riot. He added that although no specific evidence is available, everything indicates the strike must have been instigated by someone, since the Minas Gerais people are not inclined to riot.

In Belo Horizonte, construction workers and police forces clashed again this afternoon at 1400 near the 7 September Square in the downtown area, where a shoe shop and fruit store were ransacked. The demonstrators carried several posters proclaiming their demands and one advocating the creation of the workers party. Using spray paint, they wrote their basic demands on the street in front of the city hall.

STRIKE BY SECURITY GUARDS IN BELO HORIZONTE ENDS

PY271743 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte (O GLOBO)--The security guards who have been on strike for 5 days, and those of the interior of the state as well, signed an agreement yesterday at 2030 with employers, putting an end to the strike. The agreement provides for an increase of 100 percent over the base salary (from 2,500 cruzeiros to 5,000 cruzeiros); decreasing the work schedule to 48 hours weekly; and the reinstatement of those who had been dismissed during the strike.

The employers also agreed to pay for the days on strike; to provide work uniforms free of charge, in addition to granting stability to the negotiating commission for a period of 6 months.

INFLATION MAY REACH 50 PERCENT FOR YEAR

PY311745 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Before the end of the year the government will take a number of measures to prevent inflation from reaching the 50-percent mark. This information has been given by Planning Minister Mario Simonsen. Last week President Figueiredo admitted in an interview granted to a magazine that the inflation might reach 50 percent by the end of 1979.

INCOME TAX RAISED ON INTEREST REMITTED ABROAD

PY010139 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The Central Bank has issued a resolution which makes foreign loans more expensive by raising from 3.75 percent to 12.5 percent the income tax on interest remitted abroad for import credits and currency laons with amortization periods of 8 or more years. Loans of less than 8 years duration continue to be taxed at a rate of 25 percent.

The measure was adopted to reduce foreign debt, especially in the form of loans granted by home offices to Brazilian subsidiaries, which had been taxed at rates as favorable as those for direct investments. Profit remittance and dividends of those investments totaled $581.6 million in 1978.

SIMON, TANCREDO, NEVES HOLD TALKS WITH BRIZOLA IN U.S.

PY271732 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL 26 Jul 79 p 3 PY

[Excerpts] "This meeting is neither conclusive nor spectacular," former Governor Lionel Brizola said yesterday during a telephone call he made from New York to the Legislative Assembly [presumably of Rio Grande do Sul] after holding a 3-hour meeting with MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] Senators Tancredo Neves and Pedro Simon.

"I believe that by analyzing and discussing our country's current status we are effectively helping to restore democracy in Brazil," concluded the former governor, who attended an 80-person dinner held by the Brazilian residents in New York at the Via Brasil Restaurant to honor him, his wife and Senator Pedro Simon and his wife.

Lionel Brizola stated that in the coming days he will continue contacts with the two MDB senators during which "we will make an in-depth analysis of the subjects we discussed during our first meeting, and it is possible that we will examine concrete issues." He did not deny that one of the issues to be discussed could be the relations between the MDB and PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] in whose reorganization he is currently engaged.

With regard to his return to Brazil, Lionel Brizola merely confirmed that it is tied to the implementation of the amnesty bill submitted to Congress by the government. He said that nothing is sure about the date of his return but reasserted that he will come back through Rio Grande do Sul.

Brizola Favors Collegial Opposition

PY010118 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Porto Alegre--Senator Pedro Simon, president of the Rio Grande do Sul branch of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], today disembarked at Salgado Filho Airport, ending a 40-day trip abroad. Speaking to approximately 200 persons at the airport, Senator Simon talked about the meeting he held with former Governor Lionel Brizola in New York. He said Brizola supports in principle former deputy Almino Afonso's idea of setting up a collegial opposition group made up of deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, Miguel Arraes, Luiz Inacio da Silva--"Lula"--Prof (Marda Machado), and Brizola himself.

Simon said Brizola had insisted that the new Brazilian Labor Party should be created within a fraternal atmosphere and that Brizola also shares his idea that the government-proposed amnesty is not broad enough.

Simon reaffirmed his belief that the amnesty proposal will be approved as presented by the government despite the MDB's protest. The MDB, however, will continue to propose amendments to improve it. Tonight at 2000, Senator Simon will be on Guaiba Television's program "Group Interview."

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO BE ESTABLISHED

PY010247 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Former Deputy Magalhaes Pinto will not wait for the electoral law to be changed before he creates the Independent Democratic Party. He intends to do this in the second half of the year and says that he has "the necessary number of congressmen." This party will oppose the government, which "will not be able to count on the comfortable majority it has had all these years."

ARENA FAVORS DISBANDING EXISTING POLITICAL PARTIES

PY310229 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Jul 79 p 5 PY

[Text] Most members of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] favor the disbanding of the existing political parties, according to a report to be made by ARENA President Senator Jose Sarney to President Figueiredo tomorrow on contacts and trips the senator has made recently.

Senator Sarney will also report to the president that the number of people loyal to the party that will be created after the reorganization of the existing party system will be sufficient to guarantee an ample majority for the government.

The ARENA president will also discuss with President Figueiredo the manner in which the prerevolutionary party names could be used at the municipality level. This question still remains to be worked out in detail because the deputies and senators who support it are away during the congressional recess.

An authoritative government source said that the use of prerevolutionary party names is fundamental for the unity of a large government party. Once the grassroots are united, the rest will fall into line.

The source said that, in addition to the disbanding of the existing parties, the use of prerevolutionary party names at the municipality level has already been decided. However, the manner in which the new party system will function has not yet been decided.

The source then added: "We will have to use some imagination, but we are convinced of the need to allow the use of prerevolutionary party names to insure the success of the reorganization of the party system."

After meeting with the nation's president tomorrow, Senator Sarney will continue his trips and contacts to promote the formation of groups in each state to serve as bases for the formation of a new government party.

LABOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE RESPONDS TO AFL-CIO

PY010002 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0210 GMT 28 Jul 79 PY

[Text] In view of the "joint declaration" signed recently by the AFL-CIO and the Chilean political-labor groups called "the 10", and the demands stated publicly yesterday by the latter, the Labor Ministry considers it to be its duty to state the following:

1. The AFL-CIO's remarks about the Chilean labor plan are out-and-out interference in the internal affairs of our country, and neither the government nor the people of Chile are disposed to tolerate them.

It is true that the Chilean authorities did concern themselves with correctly informing the AFL-CIO of the contents and goals of the government's labor plan in order to prevent an organization which is sponsoring a boycott against our country from acting on the basis of incorrect information in the event that the motives which guide it are of an authentically union nature. This same information was supplied to all international worker's and businessmen's organizations of any significance.

On the other hand, it is absolutely untrue that the Chilean Government has ever made any type of commitment to the AFL-CIO because this would be an attack on the spirit of independence and dignity of which our nation is justifiably proud. The only commitment which the current government has is to the Chilean people and, in this respect, to the labor laws which have been approved and which are one of the most important steps the country has ever undertaken on the path toward a freer, more just and more advanced society.

The "Group of 10's" assertion that there is an alleged "commitment" between the Chilean Government and the AFL-CIO is denied in the "joint declaration" signed by the two organizations itself, which asserts that "it is false" that the Chilean Government has been in "continuous contact with the AFL-CIO." How could the "Group of 10," within the course of a few days, be taken in by such an obvious contradiction? The only answer is to be found in the confusion which overcomes those who are motivated by base interests.

2. Regarding the AFL-CIO's evaluation of our labor plan, it is nothing more than a tirade that has no basic substance, and it is not strange that this is the case.

It would be very difficult for the U.S. organization to justify its assertion that the new Chilean legislation is "repressive" and that it is contrary to the interests of the workers when it ensures that collective bargaining must start on the basis of guaranteeing a salary increase equivalent to 100 percent of the rise in the cost of living, while in the United States the unions are arduously fighting, and with limited chances for success, to obtain readjustments that will at least cover the inflation rate.

It is even more puzzling that the AFL-CIO is challenging the new Chilean system of collective bargaining when in the United States they accept a system which allows, at the whim of the employer, the temporary or permanent replacement of workers as soon as a strike has started, without even knowing the strike's duration.

In any event the U.S. labor organization is notified that both its opinions about our labor plan and the eventual measures of force which it might sponsor against Chile will encounter the firm resolution of the government not to accept foreign interference in our internal affairs and the firm decision to continue, without hesitation, along the path which has been outlined in our new labor legislation.

The "joint declaration" of the AFL-CIO and the "Group of 10" helps the Chilean Government to take note that the former has decided to make political ideas predominate in its conduct toward Chile and to demonstrate who its puppets in Chile are. Its objective of interference will also have unavoidable ramifications within the United States including policies which will not be long in emerging.

3. Regarding the political-labor group called "the 10," which lacks any type of labor representation, the country must come to appreciate the serious situation implied when a group of Chilean leaders go to a foreign power in order to secure the signing of a "joint declaration" with a foreign labor organization which judges Chilean laws.

This attitude of mental and moral colonialism, without precedent in the history of Chilean unionism, will remain as an indelible black mark against those responsible, whose names will always be remembered with the contempt with which we Chileans view those who lose the honor of being Chileans and those who repudiate the dignity of the fatherland's essence.

Their foreign dependency can be seen in all its ramifications if it is recalled that a few weeks ago the "Group of 10" travelled to the southern region of our country not only to challenge the labor plan, but also to ask for the end of the current government, all of this in the company of the U.S. labor attache in Chile. Let the aforementioned be enough basis to arrive at the pertinent conclusions as necessary criteria for judging the events which will occur in this regard in the near future.

Every Chilean worker knows that in our country there is ample leeway for legitimate disagreement. In accordance with this, the government has stated its willingingness to improve specific aspects of the labor plan if the advisability of doing so is clearly shown and if the plan's basic outline is not altered. But conspiring with foreign organizations, as this Chilean group has, is something which disgusts every Chilean whose heart is in the right place.

Both the above-mentioned facts, and the public support which these political-labor leaders have again given to the boycott against Chile, are a provocation for the government to take action against these leaders quickly because an attempt is being made here to cloak the maneuver which is being prepared against our country in the guise of an alleged struggle in defense of the "victims" of the measures which are in the process of being implemented.

Pinochet: Nation Ready To Face Boycott

PY311510 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Chile is prepared to cope with an economic boycott against it, said President Augusto Pinochet in an impromptu press conference held with journalists yesterday. The journalists had asked him about the agreement reached in Caracas during a meeting sponsored by the International Confederation of Free Union Organizations [CIOSL], the regional Inter-American Labor Organization [ORIT] and the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV].

The boycott will take place between 9 and 16 September and, according to news agency reports received here, it will "commemorate the sixth anniversary of President Salvador Allende's overthrow." In his talk with this station, the chief of state indicated that the boycott is a purely political measure.

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] [passage indistinct] (?They forget) that we were at the brink of a revolution here and that many people would have died. Remember when we found arms enough to furnish a paramilitary army of 100,000 men? They forget all about these things, they forget all about the chain of shantytowns which surrounded Santiago like a gigantic belt, and they forget that these people were armed. And now they say that everything could have been solved through dialog. What dialog? [passage indistinct]

[Question] Then you would say that Chile is ready to cope with this type of thing?

[Pinochet] If you have a good memory you will recall that in January or February, when you asked me about all this, I said that this is a political matter and therefore, they will find fault with whatever we do. [words indistinct] [end recording]

With regard to the call for strike made by the Group of 10, the president indicated they themselves will encounter a general strike among their followers. Meanwhile, the government junta does not have any deadlines in mind for a plebiscite to approve the new constitution or for lifting the ban on the political parties. This was reported by reliable government sources. As you will recall, a junta member, Gen Fernando Matthei, stated in an interview granted to a Santiago morning daily that in 3 or 4 years the political parties will be in full swing and a plebiscite will be held after this takes place because otherwise the whole thing would have been a farce. In this regard, President Pinochet told the journalists that these are merely General Matthei's personal remarks.

PRESIDENT ORDERS DRAFTING OF EMERGENCY ENERGY PLAN

PY260111 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The government is studying the necessary measures to confront an eventual energy crisis, which is not yet afflicting Chile, but which must be thoroughly prepared for. This was stated today by President Pinochet in Government House. He announced that he has instructed the chairman of the National Energy Commission, Lt Gen Herman Brady, to draft an emergency plan. Regarding the recent shortage of fuels, he recalled that there have been increases in the prices of fuels and raw materials. He indicated that he was very sure that the population will recover what it is now losing in a very short time. He acknowledged that there will be a high level of inflation this month and that this could be compensated for by paying the next wage increase in advance. He also reiterated that there will be no cabinet changes. Regarding the prison system problem, he indicated that various measures are being studied to seek a solution through a series of projects and building plans. In reference to the Mirage planes, he remarked that it is a question of a plan for replacing equipment. The purchase was made in France because the United States has refused to sell spare parts. He made no comment on recent remarks by a former member of the government.

BRIEFS

POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE--The Central Bank's Foreign Trade Department has reported that Chile had a positive trade balance of $18 million as of May this year, since exports increased by 38 percent and imports increased by only 28.9 percent from January to May. Exports totaled $1.328 million, which consists of $890 million worth of traditional exports and $437 million of new exports, while imports totaled $1.310 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Jul 79 PY]

ROYO VIEWS LOCAL GOVERNMENT, SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PA310325 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Jul 79 PA

[Statements by President Aristides Royo on 30 July in San Miguelito District to commemorate its 9th anniversary--recorded]

[Excerpts] Despite all the work any government may want to carry out, any achievement would be an impossible task if we did not have the all-powerful tool of local boards, if we did not have the strorg development tool of local boards and if we did not have the high quality of work this special district has been doing.

This revolutionary invention has served as the cornerstone for what the people's power is today in our country. It was here, in San Miguelito, where the nucleus of the people's power was created. And because it functioned the way it has functioned, we took it to the rest of the country, and for this reason no one who thinks in a revolutionary manner can regret the creation of people's power because it did not come down from clouds or from bureaucratic offices; it was the result of an investigation carried out by the leader of our movement, General Torrijos. I would like to ask you for a round of applause for him. [applause]

This nation is very much aware of what it wants. It is also very much aware of those times it does not want ever to see again. This country, with this revolutionary government, is acquiring a great international dimension.

This is what has made Panama an independent country. This is what moved Panama to join the nonalined movement. This is what led us to maintain an honorable and patriotic position in our relations with the United States to recover our main natural resource. This is why, when some governments were hesitating about acting against the Somozist dictatorship, Panama gave great moral support to the groups struggling against the Somozist tyranny. This is what motivated our government to be the first to recognize the Government of National Reconstruction. This is why, following the brave, patriotic, revolutionary guerrilla struggle of the Sandinists against a tyranny of 47 years, as a generous people we now have to help in the reconstruction of that nation.

Those who claim that since Panama has its own needs it cannot help a brotherly people, are self-centered and do not know the poor people. Thos who know the poor people and have been raised in humble homes of teachers, workers or peasants, know that it is the poor who always help the needy the most, that it is the poor who are always ready to be generous, long before the rich even realize that there is a need.

COLUMNIST HAILS U.S. INTEREST IN COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SYSTEM

PA310018 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jul 79 p 6-A PA

["Destellos" column by Rafael Angel Murgas Gomez" "An Interesting Visit"]

[Text] Miss Ruth E. Hansen, second secretary of the U.S. Embassy, visited the president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, the honorable Juan A. Barba, in order to express her country's interest in acquiring more in-depth knowledge of our system of corregimiento representatives, of the national legislation council and of the relationship that could exist between our system and that of the U.S. House of Representatives.

We obtained information on this interesting visit from this month's issue of the newspaper PODER POPULAR. We consider it to be highly significant that a secretary of the U.S. Embassy, on the orders of her superiors, should have requested for her country an accurate explanation of the theory of the political structure of popular power.

We feel that the initiative of the U.S. diplomat accredited to our government, His Excellency Ambler Moss, is a worthwhile one. In addition, we rejoice that democratic leaders of the U.S. Government should familiarize themselves with and discuss the political structure of the Panamanian revolution.

In preparing a documented reply to the U.S. Embassy request, the honorable Juan A. Barba should call together a group of advisers, including representatives of the executive branch, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera and the president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), in order that his reply may constitute the definitive and single position [of the government] with regard to the political theory on which Panama's revolutionary political creed is based.

The political system of popular power, based on the basic principles of American democracy, developed the principle of the decentralization of American democratic republicanism. It provided for the people's active participation in the governmental sphere. Open nominations based on the consensus of a community group, which is charged with representing the entire neighborhood, allows the majority of residents to identify and select the real, natural leader of the community. In this political structure, the community rules. Political colors disappear immediately after the election and the person chosen remains at the direct service of the community to see to its demands, projects and common aspirations. The community reserves the right to revoke the mandate of the representative who fails to meet his formal commitments within his area and devotes himself instead to political activities unrelated to his duties as determined by the Constitution and the law.

All this indicates that political party membership takes place within a broad context of ideological plurality. No representative is obligated to renounce his ideological convictions. However, his actions as a representative have nothing to do with his ideological principles, but are guided by the vital interests of the community as regards its development and the peaceful and orderly coexistence [of its inhabitants] in order that he may help the national government implement is plans for the overall development of the nation. General Torrijos, the mentor and creator of the new system of Panamanian popular power, described this communion with the community as the "people-government yoke."

NEWSMAN DISCUSSES SOVEREIGNTY STRUGGLE

PA310248 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[?Radio Havana Cuba Interview"]

[Text] Panamanian newsman Luis Carlos Perez of the newspaper CRITICA participated in the Latin American journalists seminar recently in Havana. He first refers to the Panamanian people's attitude in the face of the attempts by U.S. reactionary sectors which oppose implementation of the canal treaties:

[Begin Perez recording] The Panamanian people are alert to all these maneuvers that are taking place in the U.S. House of Representatives to pass implementing legislation that violates the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. On 1 October those treaties put into effect a decolonization program that will permit the departure of the last Yankee soldier from our territory on 31 December 1999. Obviously our people are following all of this very closely. The Panamanian people's attitude is that with or without the implementing legislation, the Panamanian people and their leaders will enter the Canal Zone on 1 October as the Torrijos-Carter treaties establish. Undoubtedly any situation that might occur if legislation adverse to the treaties is approved will be the responsibility of the United States. [end recording]

Regarding the Panamanian newsmen's role in the struggle for sovereignty over the Canal Zone, Luis Carlos Perez said:

[Begin recording] The Panamanian progressive newsmen are marching alongside the process, not ahead or behind, but alongside it. They are maintaining an anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and antifascist attitude. Through the news media we daily condemn the attitude of the most reactionary sectors of the U.S. House of Representatives. Under the leadership of Murphy, these sectors are the ones that want to pass laws that undermine the already-signed treaties. We are taking advantage of all occasions to denounce imperialism. We always maintain a vigilant attitude so our people will not be mocked by U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

Perez also referred to the importance Panama gives to the holding of the nonalined summit meeting in Havana: [begin recording] The Panamanians hope the Panama situation will be discussed at the nonalined summit. As Foreign Minister Malmierca said in his lecture to us, the Panamanian struggle must continue to be supported so that the United States, U.S. imperialism, will fulfill what it agreed to in the Torrijos-Carter treaties and not try to evade them, as it always tries to do in the treaties it signs. It must comply strictly with the letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Therefore, the Panamanian people must remain alert and hope for the solidarity of brotherly nations and the countries of the nonalined movement. [end recording]

NEW CANAL COMMISSION ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED

PA312205 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] This morning, Lt Gen Dennis McAuliffe, current commander of the U.S. Armed Forces Southern Command, was appointed the first administrator of the Panama Canal Commission, effective 1 October. The appointment was made by President Jimmy Carter. Panamanian observers consider General McAuliffe's appointment to be the best thing that has happened during the last few months, which have been dedicated to implementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which go into effect on 1 October.

As commander in chief of U.S. Armed Forces in the Canal Zone since 1975, McAuliffe was a key witness in favor of ratifying the treaties during the hearings held by the U.S. Senate in Panama as well as in Washington. During the negotiations of the new agreements, McAuliffe was instrumental in shaping the joint military defense of the waterway, as well as in determining the areas which will revert to Panama when the treaties go into effect. McAuliffe will retire from the armed forces to assume the new post of civilian administrator of the Canal Commission.

Commentator Condemns Appointment

PA010222 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Miguel Antonio Bernal commentary in "Alternativa" program]

[Excerpts] The important news that we want to discuss with you is the appointment of General McAuliffe, commander of the U.S. Southern Command, as administrator of the Panama Canal Commission beginning 1 October. He has been appointed by Torrijos' partner, Mr Carter.

As you know, according to the canal treaties, the Canal Commission administrator must be a U.S. citizen and the deputy administrator has to be a Panamanian who has the approval of the U.S. Government, that is, a North Americanized Panamanian.

Dear listeners, this news is another affront to the dignity of our nation. The current government has not delayed in expressing its pleasure over this appointment. It is another slap in the face of those Panamanians who have maintained a patriotic and vigilant attitude in the face of the ambitions of U.S. imperialism and the military government it supports, nourishes and suckles. This shows once again that unless we break the chains they have tried to shackle us with through the Torrijos-Carter treaties, that canal, for which the Panamanian people have shed so much blood and sacrificed so much for many generations, will not be ours while we continue to live under the yoke of this regime which is allied with the imperialist U.S. government.

We cannot permit the imposition of General McAuliffe now disguised as a civilian. Since we were unable to do anything about the type of negotiators that were imposed on us, let us now at least raise our heads and defend the little dignity our people have been left with. Everyone should participate in this task. The presence of the chief or former chief of the Southern Command as head of the Canal Commission is a war cry to the Panamanian people. The Panamanian people are being told that the canal will never be ours. They are telling the Panamanians that they, the gentlemen who signed the treaty and their U.S. partners, plan to distribute the cake among themselves and that the Panamanian people will never get anything. Frankly, this is another affront. However, we should not lose our ability to be filled with indignation in the face of such an attack on the memory of this country's martyrs, some of them famous but the majority unknown. We cannot permit this government to continue, behind the people's backs, to hand over to foreign forces the little sovereignty and dignity that is left in this country.

TWO SHIPS COLLIDE IN CANAL; ONE SINKS

PA310157 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 30 Jul 79 PA

[Text] One ship was sunk and another was damaged in a collision last night between two ships in the Panama Canal at Curva de Mamey, north of Gamboa. According to a spokesman for the Panama Canal Administration, the (Kippner), a cargo ship registered in the Cayman Islands, had a head-on collision with the (Steideck), a 466-foot long, 65-foot wide Greek ship, which was seriously damaged.

The source said no one was injured. According to reports, the two ships were carrying construction materials. The (Kippner) was traveling toward the Atlantic side and the (Steideck) was going in the opposite direction.

Panama Canal administration officials are investigating the collision.

LAES DESIGNATES SITE OF FERTILIZER MULTINATIONAL

PA260045 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 25 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Latin American Economic System's (LAES) Fertilizer Action Committee today designated Panama as the site of its first Multinational Enterprise for the Marketing of Fertilizer (MULTIFER). According to an LAES spokesman, the decision was made in order to contribute to Panama's development while strengthening various ties. The spokesman also announced that LAES has considered the possibility of creating an action committee for the development of Panama Canal resources.

COSTA RICA

LOANED WEAPONS RETURNED TO PANAMA 31 JULY

PA311945 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] In a simple ceremony at Juan Santamaria Airport this morning, Costa Rica returned to Panama the weapons that it had lent us during those last difficult days of the Nicaraguan civil war.

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE PRICE OF FUEL

PA311202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Although new fuel prices have not been set yet, the government is determined to apply a series of measures tending to reduce fuel consumption. The energy situation was analyzed this afternoon at President Rodrigo Carazo's meeting with President of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPEN] Fernando Ortuno, Finance Minister Herman Saenz and Economy Deputy Minister Jorge Corrales. RECOPE President Ortuno gave a detailed report on the critical energy situation confronting the country.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES AIDING ANTI-NICARAGUA GROUP

PA010434 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 31 Jul (AFP)--In a communique issued here tonight, the Honduran armed forces government explained that "it is absolutely false that an armed force to invade Nicaragua is being organized in Honduras, as has been falsely reported in some foreign press media." According to the reports, Honduras is promoting a counterrevolutionary group whose mission would be to combat and overthrow the recently installed Nicaraguan regime. The report has been emphatically "denied by the armed forces government because it has no basis in truth," it was officially stated. The communique said that the armed forces government "reiterates Honduras' invariable attitude of remaining faithful to the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, observing as it has always done, the principles of international law," the official document concluded.

NICARAGUA

ATTORNEY GENERAL CASTILLO DISCUSSES SOMOZA EXTRADITION

PA010239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0134 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Jul (AFP)--The new Nicaraguan Government will persist "by all legal means and regardless of the time and efforts it may require" in the persecution of Gen Anastasio Somoza until his extradition has been achieved so he can be brought to justice, Attorney General Ernesto Castillo told AFP today. "We shall not send commandos to kill him," Castillo added. "We want him alive to answer to the people. If anyone attacks Somoza, it will not be at the behest of the Government of National Reconstruction. An extradition treaty is in effect between the United States and Nicaragua, the attorney general recalled. The Nicaraguan request to the United States will be based on the precedent of former Venezuelan dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez, who was delivered by the U.S. to answer charges of stealing from the public treasury.

A group of Sandinist lawyers are now preparing charges against Somoza. "When we have completed our investigation, the world will be amazed at the magnitude of the crimes and of the ill-gotten Somoza fortune," Castillo predicted. "The penal codes of the world are insufficient to describe his crimes," he added. Sandinist front specialists have been working for a year and a half in systematically evaluating the Somoza family properties and in searching for its financial connections abroad. The attorney general believes that Somoza properties in Nicaragua are safe and that the effort should be concentrated in trying to recover the fortune sent abroad. The files and documents captured by the Sandinists in the presidential bunker and in the El Retiro residence offices are being analyzed. The first investigations, Castillo explained, allowed us to discover a network of connections with all the country's economic sectors.

Besides drafting documents on which to base its charges against Somoza, the attorney general's office is daily gathering hundreds of declarations from people who personally, or through some relative, suffered at the hands of the Somoza regime. With all this evidence, Castillo expects to have sufficient proof to charge Somoza with genocide, murder, torture and brutality against the people. "We have thought about organizing an open forum so that everyone can present and hear charges against Somoza and the Somozists. If we do this we are going to need a football stadium to gather all the witnesses," Castillo concludes.

CHAMORRO ARRIVES IN JAMAICA TO ATTEND NICARAGUA RALLY

FL271211 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27Jul 79 FL

[Text] A representative of the new Nicaraguan Government, Mrs Maria Chamorro, said some assistance has been coming for the reconstruction of her country but there is still need for much more. Mrs Chamorro, who arrived in Jamaica last night, said Cuba has already pledged 50 doctors to assist the thousands of people suffering from the ravages of the civil war against Somoza. She said the main tasks now were both reconstruction and vigilance in consolidating the revolution. Mrs Chamorro (said now) that despite the victory the new Nicaraguan Government cannot forget those countries who helped Somoza in his fight (?against) the people.

[Begin Chamorro recording in English) The U.S. Government, from always as in the history of Nicaragua, has been supporting of whoever is against the people. That is the real truth. The U.S. Government sent the marines in 1926 to Nicaragua and Sandino (words indistinct) fought them until he ran them out in 1933. In 1934 Sandino was murdered by orders of the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua because Sandino was the alternative in Nicaragua. Sandino was what the people wanted, and they had him murdered and put Somoza in charge of the National Guard. [end recording]

She said that among the other countries who aided Somoza are Israel, Argentina and Guatemala. Mrs Chamorro is in Jamaica to attend the Nicaragua victory rally to be held at the Scout Headquarters on Camp Road in Kingston this afternoon. One of the leading speakers at the rally will be member of Parliament, Dr D. K. Duncan.

DELEGATION TO ROLDOS' INAUGURATION HEADED BY CHAMORRO

PA312146 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Jul (LATIN)--Mrs Violeta Barrios Chamorro, widow of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, will head the Nicaraguan provisional government delegation to the inaugural ceremony of Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos, it was reported here. Mrs Chamorro, a member of the junta, represents one of the more moderate trends within the new Nicaraguan Government.

JUNTA FORMALLY ADVISES ARGENTINA OF GOVERNMENT CHANGE

FY311514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 30 Jul 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jul (AFP)--Argentine Foreign Minister Pastor today made the official announcement that Nicaragua has notified Argentina about the installation of the new government. The foreign minister said that the note sent by Nicaragua's temporary junta also expresses the desire to maintain the relations between the two countries and that it had been conveyed to Argentine Ambassador in Managua Eduardo Breton on 24 July. Pastor also indicated that he has received a letter from his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel d'Escoto notifying him of the latter's appointment as foreign minister.

EAST GERMAN 'SOLIDARITY PLANE' LEAVES FOR MANAGUA

LD311851 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The first Interflug solidarity plane carrying goods to help the liberated people of Nicaragua left for Managua Monday noght from Berlin-Schoenefeld. Shortly before the IL-62 left, GDR Solidarity Committee Secretary Peter Stobinski stated in an ADN interview that this shipment is an expression of the GDR citizens' solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle. Stobinski is accompanying the solidarity shipment. "The goods in this first large direct consignment represent a value of M1 million and were financed by donations from the population, particularly members of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation]," Stobinski stated. In accordance with the wishes of the Nicaraguan Government, the shipment consists of medicines, such as antibiotics, and vitamin preparations, bandages, tents, blankets and disinfectants.

SOVIET DELEGATION EXPECTED 5 AUG; FSLN TO INVESTIGATE 'MASSACRE'

PA312028 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The top leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] left their protocol work today to head north following an official charge of a massacre perpetrated by remnants of deposed President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. FSLN sources said that members of the FSLN's Joint National Directorate left to counter some counterrevolutionary action in the northern part of Chinandega Department. An official communique reported that in that area a column of 25 members of the former Somoza National Guard was wiped out after perpetrating a massive crime against the region's peasant population. The report stated that the guardsmen arrived in a peasant housing district disguised as Sandinists, with red and black kerchiefs tied around their necks. "Let's see, who helped our glorious Sandinist revolution?" They asked after gathering the townspeople, according to the reports. "All youths of the area took one step forward and the guards took them aside and machinegunned them," reported the communique. The survivors notified several Sandinist columns which operate nearby, telling them where the guards had taken refuge, according to the report. "The columns surrounded them and left not a single one alive," it added.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua today confirmed its position as a nonalined country when U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo presented his credentials and while preparing to receive a Soviet mission on Sunday, according to revolutionary government spokesman Manuel Espinoza.

A large Socialist International mission headed by the organization's vice president, Mario Soqres of Portugal, will also arrive in Managua on Sunday, reflecting the interest awakened by the new situation in this country. Espinoza said that the arrival of Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has not been confirmed yet, nor the date of a possible visit by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Anastasio Somoza's government, which was overthrown by the FSLN, repeatedly accused Castro of helping the FSLN guerrillas. However, the Sandinist commanders have emphatically denied these accusations.

'FUGITIVE' NATIONAL GUARDSMEN REPORTEDLY STAGE ATTACKS

PA010328 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0254 GMT 1 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Jul (LATIN)--Fugitive former members of the dissolved National Guard of former President Anastasio Somoza tonight used automatic weapons to fight Sandinist forces in Managua and other areas of the country, eyewitnesses reported. Columns of the Sandinist popular army were seen being mobilized tonight in northeastern Managua neighborhoods trying to eliminate snipers described by authorities as fugitive members of the National Guard. It has also been reported that Sandinist troops have been sent to Terrabona, Matagalpa Department, some 90 km north of Managua, in pursuit of a group of former national guardsmen after residents of the area reported their presence. A Sandinist checkpoint near the Bello Horizonte church in northwest Managua was also attacked tonight. Residents reported that two unidentified attackers were killed and several Sandinists were wounded. The warning issued to Managua residents about not going out into the streets after 1900 continues to be in effect.

FSLN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SOMOZA PROPERTY, AID

Property, Agrarian Reform, Aid

PA311236 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, July 31 (AFP)--Land and property in Nicaragua owned by ousted President Anastasio Somoza and "criminals" of his regime is to be handed over to landless peasants as the first step in nationwide agrarian reform, the country's new rulers have announced. The new government will also create public establishments to organise production, said Jaime Wheelock, a member of the Sandinist front joint leadership. Mr. Wheelock, charged with agrarian reform in the new Government of National Reconstruction, told a press conference here yesterday that enormous haciendas (ranches) owned by leaders of the overthrown regime had been badly run. But he added: "We do not plan to touch them for the moment--perhaps we will examine this problem in a few years."

The fact that the Somoza family owned most of the land in Nicaragua provided "the revolution" with a chance to introduce major agrarian reform, Mr. Wheelock stated. He denied the government planned collective farms, and said its target was simply to solve food production problems as soon as possible.

Daniel Ortega, a member of the five-man ruling Junta, told reporters that Nicaragua would need foreign food aid for several months. Such aid was now at a low level although more than one million people depended on it, he said. Stressing that the Sandinist front put its whole strength behind the armed fight to overthrow the Somoza regime, Mr. Ortega said the front had secretly set up civil and military structures even before the battle was won. The decision to nationalise banks had been well received, winning support "even from the middle classes andthe owners," he said. The new government would repay salaries lost during the general strike which was declared on June 4 as part of the anti-Somoza campaign, Mr. Ortega announced.

Another member of the Sandinist front leadership, Bayardo Arce, pledged that freedom of the press would be absolute. He added however: "Liberty of the press will be in favour of the reconstruction, for which we are demanding the participation of everyone, and we hope for constructive criticism." Mr Arce said all Nicaraguans, except "criminals", would soon be able to leave the country, ending a ruling under which only women and children under the age of 12 could leave.

Nationalization, Economic Programs

PA311527 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0914 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 31 Jul (LATIN)--Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Minister [as received] Jaime Wheelock said last night during a news conference that overthrown President Anastasio Somoza and his family probably took approximately $1 billion out of the country when they fled. Wheelock, who is a member of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], said that for the time being the realistic and integral agrarian reform initiated by the new government has enough with the land expropriated from Somoza and his civilian and military henchmen who fled after December 1977. He said that in cattle ranches alone the Somozas had approximately 200,000 hectares and that just one of the ranches has 15,000 head of cattle. The ranches are in excellent condition, with modern equipment and technology, because the Somozas used the state's resources and personnel for the exploitation of their property. Costs were minimal and consequently profits were huge. Minister Wheelock added that one rice farm confiscated from the Somozas had such large production that its warehouses still contained approximately 100,000 quintals of rice while the people were going hungry. This farm produced a yearly book profit of 20 million cordobas ($2 million).

Commander Bayardo Arce, also a member of the FSLN Joint National Directorate, said that more than 160 enterprises had been expropriated from the Somoza family so far and that these were only the large ones. "However, that is nothing compared to the $1.3-billion foreign debt which they left us, most of which was stolen and spirited out of the country," he said. Arce added that the cost of reconstructing and repairing the damage done by Somozism has been estimated at between $2 and $2.5 billion according to a program which will be implemented over the next 5 to 8 years. The second joint news conference held by the FSLN National Directorate--which was broadcast over a radio network--was also attended by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who said that approximately 1 million persons are short of food and that food reserves are running out. "We appeal to the world, to the friendly countries, to send aid promptly. Somoza left us without money, and this year's harvests will be small as a result of the war," he said.

The three commanders, Ortega, Wheelock and Arce, said that the FSLN committed itself together with broad sectors of those opposed to the Somoza dictatorship to a national reconstruction program which contains "programmatic minimums" that will be respected. "Unity was necessary to overthrow Somoza," said Ortega, "and now that unity is necessary to reconstruct the country. Therefore, the FSLN will respect that program". Although the FSLN program contains "more advanced steps," this political-military organization will abstain from promoting them for the duration of the national reconstruction. Ortega said that "the FSLN is not just a military organization; it was established as an eminently political organization but had to take up arms because the dictatorship closed the doors to civil solutions." The three commanders said that there will be no nationalization other than that included in the reconstruction program, that is, of banks, natural resources and the collective transportation system of Managua. "There will be full respect for private property, with respect for the dignity of the worker and the security of the state," they added. They explained that in areas occupied by the FSLN during the war, this organization had to attach certain resources, including vehicles, which are already being returned to their owners. "The FSLN did not make the revolution to confiscate vehicles but in order to construct," they said.

Wheelock said that "the commercial establishments and factories in Leon have already been reopened by their owners. It is not true that we have been implementing socialism there--not there or anywhere else." He added that the land occupations which occurred as a result of the war are being resolved by the FSLN. "We found that we have the understanding of the peasants. In Leon Department they occupied farms belonging to private individuals who are not Somozists. We went there, explained the situation and transferred them to other farms which had been confiscated by the government from members of the Somoza family or their followers who fled with them."

He said that agrarian reform is being carried out according to the characteristics of each region. In Leon, farms are being turned over to the communities (some of them Indian communities) for exploitation with government aid. The agricultural enterprises of the Somoza family, which have been developed with modern technology and equipment, will become "state enterprises." Production from them will be used to finance construction of housing, schools and other projects for the benefit of the peasants. "We cannot divide them or turn them over to groups which do not have the technical capacity to exploit them without damaging the country's production. We will obtain greater benefits for the peasants by exploiting them technically," he said Wheelock.

Regarding government employees, Commander Ortega said that they receive all unpaid salaries earned during the war. "Regarding those officials who collaborated with other officials who stole government funds, they will be dismissed and jailed for the damage they did to the people," he added.

WIDESPREAD DISEASE ADDED TO OTHER PROBLEMS

PA291327 Paris AFP in Spanish 0012 GMT 29 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--Nicaraguan Public Health Ministry officials disclosed here today that the destruction and bankruptcy caused by the civil war have now been joined by the first signs of epidemics, which are aggravated by the lack of medical and other health personnel. The unsanitary conditions in the lower class neighborhoods of the capital, which were the sites of violent fighting, have worsened. In other parts of the country, cases of malaria have increased geometrically and the excessive humidity caused by the rainy season has contributed to the spread of disease. Doctors at Managua's western hospital report that malaria accounts for two of every five outpatient cases treated daily. Parasitosis has spread among the thousands of fighters who participated in the guerrilla war, but the medical teams of the new Sandinist army have not been able to identify the parasite involved, which has prevented adequate treatment of the affected fighters. In large sections of the capital, garbage accumulated for weeks alongside the bodies of people killed in the fighting, and the interruption of the water supply caused great hygiene problems and led to the growth of insects which transmit infectious diseases.

In the course of the civil war, the National Guard took control of the hospitals in Managua and barred them to civilian patients. Only the Red Cross continued to treat civilians and from 7,000 to 10,000 of them registered at Red Cross emergency installations daily. It is estimated that apart from the sick, some 25,000 persons were wounded in the war and only some of them dared to seek medical assistance in the hospitals controlled by the army. At present, there are some 700 former national guardsmen and 350 Sandinist fighters with bullet wounds in the capital's 4 hospitals. Malnutrition among children, caused by the lack of proper food, is a problem whose real magnitude is unknown, but which is considered to be very serious. Only half of the hospitals' medical and nursing personnel have returned to work since activities were normalized in the capital. Public Health Ministry sources told AFP that the assistance of foreign doctors and health personnel is vital for the solution of these problems resulting from the civil war. A large group of Mexican doctors and nurses are working at the military hospital, while it has been announced that the Cuban Government will send hundreds of such personnel.

HART DAVALOS OFF TO AFRICAN CONTINENT ON TOUR

FL311209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and Council of State and minister of culture, and Vice Foreign Minister Jose A. Fernandez de Cossio have departed for the African continent for the purpose of delivering to the heads of state of the countries they will visit a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and exchanging views on the preparations and holding of the sixth nonalined countries movement summit conference.

Domenech Arrives in Mali

FL311427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Bamako--Cuban Council of Ministers Vice President Joel Domenech has arrived in Bamako to hold talks with Malian officials on the forthcoming nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference. It has been announced that the Cuban visitor will be received today by Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. The sixth conference of nonalined countries chiefs of state and government will be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September.

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION VISITS LIVESTOCK FARM

FL312024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A Portuguese military delegation headed by Maj Vasco Correia Lourenco, member of the Portuguese Council of the Revolution, has made a comprehensive tour of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm east of Havana. Ramon Castro Ruz, national work hero and director of the farm, welcomed the visitors and briefed them on the development and objectives of the livestock farm. The delegation included Majors (Aniseto Enrique Algonso), and (Manuel Antunes Borges Correira), Mrs (Bea Maria Andrade Ferrera de Lourenco) and others. During their stay at Valles de Picadura, the distinguished visitors met with farm workers and peasants who live in the communities of Pena de Leon and Victoria de Vietnam.

FEU CONDEMNS SALVADORAN FASCIST REGIME

FL311237 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] On the occasion of yesterday's anniversary of the murder of Salvadoran students, Cuba's Federation of University Students [FEU] has issued a communique condemning the fascist regime in that Central American country headed by Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. The message describes the situation of the Salvadoran people, who are the victims of continued military dictatorships which have plunged the country into poverty, hunger, unemployment and illiteracy; a country where every half hour a child less than 5 years of age dies and 75 percent of the population does not have a home.

The communique reports that the current regime usurped power through a violent and shameful fraud disclosed by the Latin American and U.S. press, which resulted in tragic levels of terrorist repression. The document notes that El Salvador is enduring the most intense wave of repression in its history, which is why the Salvadoran revolutionary spirit is higher than ever before.

Salvadoran Visits OCLAE

FL311248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] As part of the drive of solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people and students, Humberto Gonzalez, representative in Cuba of the Salvadoran People's Liberation Front and People's Revolutionary Bloc, yesterday paid a visit to the offices of the standing secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] in this capital. OCLAE President Fernando Ramirez referred to the observance on 30 July of the fourth anniversary of the massacre of Salvadoran students perpetrated by the tyranny imposed on that fraternal country and the creation of the revolutionary bloc in that country.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION WORKERS HOLD MEETING

FL310112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The buddy system was harshly criticized at the public administration trade union sixth plenum, which opened at the Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--cadre school. The meeting, which will last through tomorrow 31 July, is presided over by Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its mass organizations department [position as heard]. The plenum was convened to discuss the concrete measures to be taken by which the workers of the sector will respond to the PCC sixth plenum and the statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the National People's Government Assembly.

The main report at the meeting was read by Mario Machin, secretary general of the Public Administration Workers' Trade Union [SNTAP]. It critically pointed out the service deficiencies in the trade union, community offices, courts, district attorney's offices, collective law offices, and national bank. He said difficulties in court services include the inexperience of many judges and auxiliary personnel, there are also a large number of pending cases and sentencing delays. Machin said that with regards to district attorney services the preparatory phase of the procedures and the issuing of opinions show marked delays, basically at the provincial headquarters level.

Mario Machin added that some lawyers from collective law offices wrangle with clients and do not attend to matters with all deliberate speed nor do they adequately study the cases. He said that in the civil register mainly in Havana City, some of the certification petitions face extraordinary long delays in being granted because of organizational and other types of deficiencies. The trade union leader said that street cleaning activities in Havana City are deficient by 46 percent, in many cases due to lack of personnel. With regard to the cleanup activities in the [Havana City] Province he said that despite the collection of 20,000 cubic meters of trash, some trash always remains and the capital stays dirty. In this regard he added that unless the National Revolutionary Police, the courts and the people's government demand that the population and state organizations comply with the laws on cleanliness and beautification, the problem will remain.

The report read by Machin also criticized the deficiencies in funeral and cemetary services, where there is poor attention given to the relatives of the deceased and organizational faults at the cemeteries. With regards to banking offices he said that there are lines and crowds of citizens and officials during the hours of taking care of the public which are generally few.

In another part of his remarks the SNTAP secretary general pointed out deficiencies in health and safety and said that generally measures are not carried out in the places of greatest risk to workers. The insufficient use of the working day was another point of the report greatly discussed. It criticized the lack of administrative control over lunch schedules, starting and ending times, indiscriminate use of time and telephone calls and the absence from the work post for personal affairs. After approving the report which called on the SNTAP to act energetically, the delegates met in committees and studied the measures to be taken to eradicate the deficiencies which were pointed out. The agreements made at these working groups will be submitted tomorrow for final approval at the close of the plenum.

Workers Meeting Ends

FL010032 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The seventh [as heard] assembly of the public administration workers national trade union closed this afternoon following two days of work which critically studied the deficiencies in this sector. Among the topics discussed by the 179 participants were the poor use of the working day, services provided to the population and lack of administrative control.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTRY REVIEW MEETING HELD

FL312334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The annual review meeting of the Ministry of Higher Education was held today in the Havana University Manuel Sanguily Theater with the attendance of Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, gave the closing remarks in which he expressed his satisfaction with the school year just ending, which is the third one since the establishment of the Higher Education Ministry, and which is full of creative work. In reading the report on the 1978-79 academic year Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, said that the school year just ending has been an important step in efforts to completely fulfill the agreements reached at the PCC first congress. Therefore criticism and self-criticism of the results is a necessary step to guide and intensify work for the next school year in time for the second [PCC] congress.

In reading the summary of the academic year which has just ended, Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret said that despite the work done during this past school year there are still deficiencies in the education work with students. He also said that there are still manifestations of cheating and the intensity of studies do not correspond to the demands by the teaching-education process, and that attendance is one of the main duties of the student.

Vecino pointed out that the teaching of Marxism-Leninism with regards to results of numbers promoted are satisfactory, although there are deficiencies which affects the quality. He added that during this past academic year more than 1,000 students from 73 countries have studied at the higher level and that we have had the cooperation of 196 teachers with basic contracts, all coming from socialist countries.

In closing the annual review meeting of the Higher Education Ministry, Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, stated that the successes should serve as a departure point to consolidate success and eradicate deficiencies. He said that each worker in higher education should be ready to effectively train the future professionals and that it is necessary to continue working in training scientific teaching cadres. Fernandez stressed that it is necessary to continue research in the higher education centers because even though the task has few appreciable results it requires continued training. In referring to the teaching failures he said that they should be the objects of attention because in reality many are objective measures of deficiencies in education work and these represent a decrease in training specialists.

TRANSPORTATION UNION MEETS TO CONSIDER CASTRO'S REMARKS

FL311951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 31 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A meeting of the transportation trade union national committee agreed to immediately take practical measures to eradicate the deficiencies pointed out by Fidel at the National People's Government Assembly and by the Politburo resolution. The measures are to make sure of, among other things, attendance at work, taking full advantage of the work day, labor discipline especially during the shifts, speeding up cases at work councils and the correct application of labor legislation. The trade union directorates should propose that management study the fulfillment of schedules, problems and difficulties in production assemblies. With regard to dealing with the public it was stressed to guarantee good attention on the trains and in the airplanes and the management was called on to control this activity among others.

With regard to the agreements taken at the eighth plenum of the Central Committee it was approved to train and expand the application of the principle of socialist distribution in accordance to work, which is the basic requirement in this stage and in accordance with the statements made by Fidel. It also expressed the need to consider the different instructions, resolutions and decrees issued on salary matters and the application and extension of the various systems of pay in the sector and the links, norms and evaluation and the other aspects of work organization.

Another proposal at the transportation meeting was the analysis of the possible temporary loss of seniority rights when the workers have accidents as a result of their own irresponsibility, and cadre training. Another important agreement was to pay especially close attention to urban transportation in Havana City in applying the measures approved by the temporary commission of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee.

REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN MOSCOW

FI252325 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] A solemn ceremony marking the 26 July National Rebellion Day in Cuba was held today at the headquarters of USSR trade unions in Moscow, the Soviet capital. Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and Julio Puertas Quiroga, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, presided over the ceremony. In addition to other officials, the ceremony was attended by many persons representing the social sectors of Moscow and Cuban residents and students in the USSR.

Alla Shaposhnikova, USSR deputy minister of higher education and vice president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, opened the ceremony. She referred to the political, economic, social and cultural achievements gained by the Cuban people in their building of socialism. She announced that the number of Cubans who will go to the USSR to take technical and higher education courses this year will be increased by 2,500. She also wished a successful nonalined countries summit conference which will be held in Havana in September. Shaposhnikova mentioned words of the maximum Soviet and Cuban leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro, respectively, regarding the friendship between the two peoples, governments and communist parties.

For his part, Julio Puertas Quiroga recalled the conditions of exploitation and poverty that existed in Cuba at the time of the assault on Moncada Barracks. He also stressed the solidarity and assistance which the socialist camp, led by the Soviet Union, has offered to Cuba over the 20 years of revolution. Activities marking the 26th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks began in Moscow on 14 July with the opening of a photographic exhibit on the 20 years of the Cuban revolution.

FORDE WARNS CARICOM ABOUT REGIONAL DEBACLE

FL311445 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Barbados yesterday warned that if the region is to avoid a debacle, it must find an accommodation between the various ideologies and ways to economic progress. The warning was given by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Henry Forde, as he addressed the opening session of the meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers at Sam Lord's Castle.

Said Mr. Forde "We in CARICOM and in the wider Caribbean must find an accommodation between one ideology and another between nationalism and inter-dependence, one concept of economic development and another between aiming for protection and arming for aggression internally or externally. Finding such an accommodation is fraught with difficulties, but the search must be undertaken if we are to avoid some horrifying cataclysm", he added. The way towards a solution, Mr Forde said, lay in building on areas where the region stands as one--on apartheid and racism, on the new international order. But he cautioned that mere rhetoric on these subjects will not be enough. The consensus, he said, would have to be translated into specific action.

Mr Force alsc called for more restraint when differences arise, and called for greater sensitivity on the part of the region's leaders "to the quiet diplomacy of colleagues." Mr Forde saw functional co-operation as the avenue where differences may be blunted. He specifically mentioned expansion of the CARICOM technical assistance programme, and the exchange of specialists and services. The region's own self-reliance could be enhanced as a result, he added.

Regional Joint Defense Proposed

FL311450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Henry Forde reiterated yesterday he hoped that there would be no arms build-up in the region above what is necessary for defence. "The prospect of our islands contesting for arms supremacy because of mutual suspicion fills me with great horror." Mr Forde told the meeting of CARICOM foreign ministers yesterday. He said that the protection of the region should be provided at a price the region can afford. Mr Forde preferred that the protection be provided on a joint basis.

Mr. Forde again warned that CARICOM states should be on guard against being used as pawns, or arenas for the struggle of foreign powers. "Today," he said, "we run the risk of becoming, as in earlier centuries, the international playthings of the powerful."

Region Not Considered Influential

FL311455 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The Caribbean has not yet reached the stage where it can be considered as influential, Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde said yesterday. Mr Forde said that Barbados will use its powers to assist in forming a cohesive Caribbean group which will be able to act as a unit. "The most important propellant toward harmonious policies is the increase in power and influence that comes from collective action, he said.

Mr Forde responded to questions about the ability of CARICOM to co-ordinate foreign policy in view of the conflicting ideologies present. "The need to consult and co-ordinate does not mean that a single identical foreign policy should be pursued, but rather that we should aim at individual national policies that are consistent and compatible with the interests of one another and the interests of the region of the whole--in short, our national foreign policies should not be contradictory."

Foreign Ministers Issue Communique

FL271944 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The foreign ministers from the Caribbean Community in a statement issued today on their summit have condemned human rights violations in the region and backed the overthrow of the dictatorial Nicaraguan government. The ministers also condemned the general elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia that brought about the country's first black prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa. In the final communique coming out of the 3-day meeting in Barbados, the ministers condemned the present regime in Salisbury. The communique expressed the view that any unilateral attempt to recognize Zimbabwe-Rhodesia or lift sanctions against that country before the establishment of genuine majority rule would aggravate the existing threat to international peace and security. [words indistinct] discussed Belize's search for independence from Britain which is being held up by a Guatemalan territorial claim and spiraling oil prices. The CARICOM foreign ministers, who will be meeting again in St Lucia next (February), also agreed to constantly review matters relating to the metropolitan presence, small states security, mercenaries and terrorism.

CARICOM HAILS OVERTHROW OF SOMOZA REGIME

FL301537 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 30 Jul 79 FL

[Text] CARICOM's Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs has hailed the overthrow of Somoza's dictatorship in Nicaragua. In a joint communique issued in Georgetown, CARICOM wishes the Nicaraguan people successes in the reconstruction of the fatherland. In addition, the communique examines the threat of intervention in Grenada by mercenary groups which have been organized by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who fled to the United States.

CARICOM EXPORTS UNABLE TO FIND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

FL301010 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 24 Jul 79 pp 1, 19 FL

[By GLEANER business reporter]

[Excerpts] At a time when government is calling for increased exports and there is special emphasis on the expansion of CARICOM trade, air cargo from Jamaica destined to the eastern Caribbean is unable to get transport. Growing reports from the export sector tell of the virtual absence of airline cargo space from the island to the main CARICOM markets of Trinidad and Barbados, which means that local exporters are being frustrated in their effort to build up this trade.

Mr George Benson, head of Record Specialists, Ltd., one of the largest exporters in this field, has long been complaining about this lack of service which, he said, is costing his company thousands of dollars worth of business. Trinidad, which owns BWIA, is said to have virtually eliminated the cargo service as a reprisal for Jamaica's refusal to accept BWIA as the regional carrier.

A way out of the difficulty which some exporters see is for Jamaica to "wet lease" routes into the eastern Caribbean, such as those operated by AIM and those which used to be operated by Pan-American Airways, and utilise idle Air Jamaica freight capacity to ship exports to CARICOM. "This is a well-known method of operating in the international airline industry, and I see no reason why someone in the government does not look into this possibility," an exporter commented last night.

BERTRAM OPENS CARIBBEAN BROADCASTING UNION MEETING

FL271752 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Carribbean Broadcasting Union, the CBU, was opened this morning by Jamaican Minister of Mobilization, Information and Culture Mr Arnold Bertram who called for broadcasting [word indistinct] to pay more attention to matters relating to technology and energy. The CBU delegates are involved in a seminar on programs planning with representatives from nine Caribbean countries. Mr Bertram said that technology was changing rapidly, creating the need for frequent replacement. He said there had been little technological planning and the issue could be given some attention by the CBU meeting.

ANTIGUA

BIRD WARNS CUBA TO RESPECT IDEOLOGICAL POSITIONS

FL301420 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Antigua's Deputy Premier Lester Bird has told Cuba that it must respect the ideological positions of CARICOM countries in its relations with them. Mr. Bird said yesterday that there is scope for improving relations with Havana but this must be on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Mr. Bird also called for a rationalisation of air transport in the region and supported the candidature of Trinidad's national airline for the position of regional air carrier.

BAHAMAS

BAF EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL301415 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 25 Jul 79 pp 1, 14 FL

[Text] The Bahamian-American Federation (BAF) today expressed concern over remarks yesterday by the new Cuban ambassador and the acting governor general. A spokesman for the civic organisation, which is staunchly anti-communist, said the statements by Mr Raul Roa-Kouri and Sir Gerald Cash "do not imply a basic difference in ideology." The BAF spokesman said that any communication links between Cuba, a communist, Spanish-speaking Caribbean country, and the Bahamas, should be based on their basic ideological differences. His comments followed yesterday's exchange of credentials between Sir Gerald and Mr Kouri during a brief diplomatic ceremony at Government House.

Mr Kouri, who became the first Cuban ambassador to the Bahamas, and Sir Gerald called for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Caribbean neighbours. Mr Kouri said that Cuba and the Bahamas closely cooperate in many issues of great concern to developing countries at the UN and other international forums. He said there is ample room for this and other forms of economic, scientific and technical collaboration in years to come.

In response, Sir Gerald assured the Cuban ambassador that the Bahamas will continue to cooperate actively in the international forums to achieve appropriate changes in the world economy and in the decision-making process. "These statements," said the BAF spokesman, "do not imply a basic difference in ideology." He said the exchange in remarks between Mr Kouri and Sir Gerald "would lead us to believe that the Bahamas and Cuba have many common goals and objectives." "Bahamians do not wish to be associated with communism," the BAF spokesman said. He added: "We are not saying that there should be no means of communication between the Bahamas and Cuba, but any communication links must be based clearly on the fact that there are basic irreconcilable differences in ideology between us."

The spokesman said that the Bahamas is a Christian democratic nation while Cuba is not. "We must look with alarm at the alleged role of Cuba spreading her communist influence in the other former British territories of the Caribbean such as Jamaica, Grenada, Dominica, and we can only see her as furthering communist doctrines in all of these areas," he said. Recently there have been changes of governments in the English-speaking Caribbean in which Cuba has been indirectly implicated. In March, the opposition New Jewel Movement, led by Maurice Bishop, overthrew the government of Sir Eric Gairy in Grenada. Mr Bishop, a left-leaning British-trained lawyer, has established close ties with Cuba.

Also, within the last two months, left-leaning groups have risen to power in St Lucia and in Dominica, replacing the governments of Mr John Compton and Mr Patrick John respectively. Jamaica, under Prime Minister Michael Manley, has been pursuing a programme of democratic socialism since the early 1970's. "Why is Cuba coming here now?" the BAF spokesman asked. "This is the same thing that happened to Jamaica before they sent their technical, political and military advisors." "Bahamians want very little to do with Cuba and her communism and the government must realise that," he said.

PINDLING LEAVES FOR COMMONWEALTH MEETING IN LUSAKA

FL271802 Nassau Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] The prime minister left Nassau yesterday for the Commonwealth's heads of government conference. Mr Pindling is leading a delegation that includes the Minister of Health and National Insurance Mr Perry Christie; the Bahamian high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Mr Anthony Roberts; the financial secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Mr Reginald Woods; and the deputy permanent secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr James Smith. The meeting of Commonwealth's heads of government will be held in the Zambian capital from August 1st to the 8th.

BARBADOS

NATION TO REITERATE ITS POSITION ON BELIZE

FL301500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Barbados will reiterate its position that it will not agree to any cession of Belize territory at next month's Commonwealth heads of government conference. Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams made the Barbados position clear yesterday shortly before he left for New York on his way to the conference in Zambia. Neighbouring Guatemala is claiming a slice of Belize and is therefore holding up its plans for independence. Foreign Minister Henry Forde has said that Barbados will propose that a joint Commonwealth force be stationed in Belize to maintain its security after independence.

ADAMS: PETROL PRICES NOT IN OUR HANDS

FL301005 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mr. Tom Adams said yesterday in the House of Assembly that he could not promise that there would be no price rise in petroleum products before the presentation of his next budget. "It is simply not in our hands," Mr. Adams said. He added that petroleum was one of the matters discussed at the inter-governmental talks in Trinidad recently, and his ruling party had promised to set up a national petroleum corporation which would rationalize the distribution of petroleum products in Barbados.

In the House yesterday, Mr. Adams congratulated those responsible for the organization and supply of petroleum to this country for the comparative restraint over the past 12 months. "We have not had an increase in gasoline price for some time," he said. Mr. Adams said that the government was now examining the agreement with Mobil Oil and the pricing formula and a long-term contract on semi-refined petroleum.

The prime minister said that the National Scientific Council had before it some 12 or 14 proposals for energy-saving and alternate sources of energy. Dealing with the cost of electricity, Mr. Adams pointed out that the electricity bill of the Port Authority Building was between $12,000 to $13,000 a month. The bill was passed without debate.

DOMINICA

NATION MOVES TO REPAIR IMAGE OF LINK WITH SOUTH AFRICA

FL311415 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 27 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Text] St John's, Thurs--Dominica is embarking on a public relations exercise at the diplomatic level aimed at repairing any damage done to its image through the alleged connection with South Africa by the government headed by former Prime Minister Patrick John, Dominica High Commissioner in London Mr Arden Shillingford said here today. Mr. Shillingford was on his way back to his post after being called home for consultations by the new interim government of Prime Minister Oliver Seraphine, which took power after a political crisis forced the John government out of power last month, partly because of the alleged South Africa links.

Mr. Shillingford said that it was the policy of the new government to go all out "to try to rectify any damage that might have been done to the image of Dominica under the old regime." But he felt that the damage done to Dominica was greater in the Caribbean than on the international scene since the South Africa issue did not get the kind of coverage in the international press as it had been given in the region. Furthermore, he added, people tended to sympathize with Dominica once the people at home had shown what their real feelings on any connection with South Africa were. Mr. Shillingford said that neither he nor his office had been part of any arrangement to make contact with South African officials in London and neither had they been involved in any scheme that resulted from those contacts. (CANA)

GRENADA

LOUISON: SECURITY IS COUNTRY'S MAIN PROBLEM

FL301020 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jul 79 p 3 FL

[By Norman Fria]

[Excerpts] Taking time out from a busy schedule during the July 13-16 "minisummit" in Grenada to speak to me, was George Louison, Grenada's minister of education youth and social services. A former school teacher and long time supporter of the New Jewel Movement, Mr. Louison was appointed to his post immediately after the changeover in government. The interview took place in Government Headquarters, a building which Mr. Louison said will soon be renamed Butler House in honor of the Grenadian trade union leader Tubal Uriah ("Buzz") Butler.

Q. Your government is now over four months old. What difficulties have you experienced so far?

A. Well, the main problem at the moment is the consolidation of national security in the sense that we still continue to have the presence of our own external threat. As you know, Gairy is still in the United States. We know for a fact that he's been organizing mercenaries. Although the U.S. Government has been saying that they are keeping track of him, we haven't got a single piece of information from them as to what they have discovered.

NEWSWEEK Magazine of a few weeks ago in their column "Periscope," pointed out that Gairy was recruiting mercenaries. Apparently he is shuffling between San Diego and Miami seeking to recruit Cuban exiles for the purposes of invading our country. Last Friday (July 13) we made a formal request for the extradition of Gairy. We want him here to face charges of murder, fraud, conspiracy to murder, corruption, misappropriation of government funds and several other crimes which he has committed against the people of our country.

The second major problem at this stage, is the whole question of the cleaning up of our country. You must understand that we inherited a situation of terrible economic stagnation. We are now dealing with the problems of poor health services, poor educational facilities, almost no hospital facilities that can be regarded as in any way adequate. We inherited very primitive transportation and water services systems.

Q. There are fears in some of the overseas press that the government may be moving to nationalize some private land holdings. Can you comment on this?

A. We think we have our hands full and we are not contemplating any nationalizations.

Q. In replying to criticism that Jamaica was accepting too much aid from Cuba, Prime Minister Michael Manley said that this attitude was an insult to the Jamaican people. Now that Grenada is in the same position as the recipient of aid from Cuba would you agree with him?

A. To those who say we cannot establish close political and economic relations with Cuba, we say that this is not only an insult to our people but an insult to the entire Caribbean because we see the Grenadian and Cuban people as one people. We have taken the position that our foreign policy is a non-aligned foreign policy. It is about time that these people who are criticizing us should inquire about the term non-alignment. What it means is that it gives one the right to have relations with all countries.

What makes the attitude of these people even more of an insult is the fact that Cuba is part of the Caribbean. They have tried to divide us with all types of artificial barriers such as race, but the substantive barrier, the rape and exploitation of our countries by the foreign corporations, is not one which is pointed to. The real barrier to the development of our people is not relations with Cuba. We say that relations with Cuba smashes barriers. Another thing is that the kind of progress Cuba has made in the 20 years of their revolution is progress which has not been made in any part of the hemisphere and we think it is crucial that we here in Grenada begin to look at and try to understand in a serious way the strides other peoples in a similar situation to ours have made to overcome developmental problems. We think we can learn a lot from Cuba. We say that "backyardism" is over. There are still forces in some countries who feel the Caribbean is a backyard where you can still find slaves to create products for them. That is what used to happen in the past, but we are not in anybody's backyard now.

Alert Against Coup Attempt

PA310415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0356 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] St Georges, 30 Jul (AFP)--Grenada's armed forces were placed on alert today in view of persistent rumors that a plot is being hatched to overthrow the new revolutionary government of this independent Caribbean island. Acting Prime Minister Bernard Coard today declared that foreign-planned military activities have been detected outside Grenada's jurisdiction, some 100 miles north of Trinidad. This announcement coincides with reports that deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy is recruiting foreign mercenaries to overthrow the government that deposed him last 13 March.

HAITI

DUVALIER SEES LIBERALIZATION AT HIS PACE

PA310052 Paris AFP in Spanish 2024 GMT 30 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 30 Jul (AFP)--Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier warned yesterday against any biased interpretation of the liberalization and democratization process going on here. He spoke at the presidential palace on the occasion of the day of the civilian milita, the "Ton Ton Macoutes." The Haitian chief of state exhorted the members of the militia to be "teachers in community spirit" ["profesores de civismo"]. He said he will never stop "the wind of liberalization" that he himself is blowing, but he will not allow anyone to blow harder than himself.

Duvalier's militiamen wore their new uniforms for the first time today: blue hats replacing caps with visors, short-sleeved blue shirts, and red scarves. The government newspaper LE NOUVEAU MONDE said this is the "uniform that Francois Duvalier (Jean-Claude's father) had conceived for his people's militia." LE MATIN (liberal independent newspaper) mentioned that the militia was responsible for "certain harsh periods of excesses and injustices" and advised the militia to be "wise and humane," always watchful over "the defense of citizens' lives and property. Nothing peaceful or productive can be based on deliberate injustice and evil," concluded the newspaper.

JAMAICA

MANLEY LEAVES ON FOREIGN TOUR 28 JULY

FL272156 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2130 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Summary] Prime Minister Michael Manley leaves the island tomorrow evening on a tour that will take him to Zambia, Mozambique, Norway, the United States and Cuba.

The prime minister will attend the Commonwealth heads of state and government conference in Lusaka, Zambia. The invitation to visit Mozambique was extended to Mr Manley in 1977 when President Samora Machel visited Jamaica. From Mozambique, Mr Manley will go to Norway for discussions with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli. In New York, Mr Manley will hold talks with representatives from a number of institutions, and from New York, Mr Manley will travel to Cuba for discussions with Cuban President Fidel Castro in connection with the nonalined countries summit to be held in Havana in September. During his absence, Deputy Prime Minister P. J. Patterson will be in charge.

SEAGA WARNS OF POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION WITH GOVERNMENT

FL281733 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpts] Opposition leader Edward Seaga last night warned of a possible JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] confrontation with the government in relation to certain current negotiations. Speaking at a fund-raising dinner at the Bay Roc Hotel in Montego Bay, Mr Seaga declared that what he termed the JLP test of tolerance would probably reach major proportions next week. Mr Seaga also charged that the state-owned media was deteriorating rapidly and becoming a national threat. He spoke specifically of the JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] rejection of a speech by the opposition spokesman on security, Winston Spaulding, and of reports that sections of the (APIC) fall under the Ministry of Mobilization. According to the opposition leader, health and educational services, the security forces and other areas of the public sector were deteriorating together with the media.

WORKERS PARTY CONSIDERS COURT ACTION ON ELECTIONS ACT

FL271744 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Workers Party of Jamaica has given instructions to its lawyers to investigate the possibility of court action to test the constitutionality of Section 12 of the representation of the People's Act. This section gives the exclusive right to the two major political parties to have scrutineers during enumeration exercises. Any party with less than five members in the House of Representatives is denied this right. On Wednesday, attorney (K. D. Knight) in his submission in the election [words indistinct] had argued that Section 12 of the act could encourage the major political parties to conspire to restrict the rights of other parties by excluding their supporters from the voters list.

SURINAM

UPCOMING ADMISSION TO NONALINED MOVEMENT ANNOUNCED

FL281203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Republic of Surinam will be officially admitted as a member of the nonalined countries movement in September. Surinam's Government press office has announced that the admission of this Caribbean [as heard] country is sponsored by India and Guyana. Grenada, Bolivia and Pakistan also will be admitted as members of the movement during the sixth summit conference that will be held in Havana in less than 2 months.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

$113.4 MILLION DROP IN 1978 REVENUE REPORTED

FL311420 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Trinidad and Tobago's revenue last year fell below that of the previous year (1977) by $113.4 million. Revenue totalled $3,098,553,171.99 which was $68,357,828.01 less than the estimated revenue. In 1977 the revenue was $3,212 million. Details are contained in the report of the auditor general, Mr. Errol Gregoire, on the accounts of Trinidad and Tobago for the year ending 1978 which has been laid in both houses of Parliament.

Actual expenditure recorded for the year was $3,068,280,289 which, according to the report, was $593,562,736 less than the estimate or expenditure for the year of $3,661,843,025. An analysis shows that the shortfall of $68.4 million in revenue as against the estimated amount was due to shortfall in capital receipts of $171,196,185 which was partly offset by surplus in recurrent revenue of $102,838,357.

A consolidated statement of arrears of revenue submitted by the Ministry of Finance showed that total arrears at the end of 1978 was $106,400,609. In 1977 the total arrears was $102,297,757 while in 1976 it was $69,881,279. Arrears on income tax at the end of the year was $49,629,778 while the arrears on purchase tax was $3,343,302. According to the report, the balance of the exchequer account at the end of the year is shown in the books of the treasury as $303,031,359.08. "Reconcillation of this figure with the balance of $171,836,506.24 certified by the Central Bank was effected."

Public Debt Increases

FL311425 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Public debt at the end of 1978 was $1,355,611,159 according to the report of the auditor general on the accounts of Trinidad and Tobago. Last year's debt showed an increase of $298,366,556 over the 1977 debt of $1,057,244,603. Details show that the debt comprises local loans: $599,093,066; and external loans: $756,518,092.

Referring to external loans, the report stated that calculated at the prevailing interest rates at December 31 last year the external loan would amount to $826,853,922. The report stated that according to a statement submitted by the treasury, loans guaranteed by the government totalled $485,853,860. "The contingent guarantee liability in respect of the loan guarantees amounted to $250,013,188."

Referring to loans from general revenue, the report showed that the balance outstanding at the end of the year according to the books at the treasury, was $851,177,901. "Loan repayments in several instances were not made in accordance with stipulated terms," it was stated. In respect of 59 loans totalling $523,082,706 the term of repayment were not indicated. The treasury reported that steps were being taken to resolve the matter. Outstanding loan balance from loan funds at the end of the year was $47,896,257.

COLOMBIA

MINES MINISTER VASQUEZ DISCUSSES OIL IMPORTS

PA311323 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has stated that the country will spend approximately $650 million this year importing 13 million barrels of crude--35,000 barrels a day--and 10.5 million barrels of gasoline and (?lubricating oil). The minister said that this year the country will produce 46 million barrels of oil, an average of 125,000 barrels a day, and 50,000 barrels of gasoline daily. Mr Vasquez said that at present we have a surplus of fuel oil. The country will export 11.5 million [no further explanation] which will represent an income of $200 million.

Regarding oil exploitation, the minister said that right now there are 16 companies working on it in association with the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise [ECOPETROL] through 30 contracts. The minister asked Colombians to show awareness and to reduce oil consumption. It is evident, he said, that the country is importing gasoline and crude because our production capacity is lower every year. To do this, it is necessary urgently to implement two actions: To seek new resources to increase oil production and to try to reduce consumption.

Mr Vasquez said that there is no discipline whatsoever in the country in this regard and that the government lacks the means of control to impose it and, besides, has no alternative to offer the citizens. Referring to the decision not to sell fuel on some days, the official said that it is a disciplinary measure aimed solely at creating awareness in the country to make it think about the problem. Colombia and Venezuela will initiate a round of discussions in Caracas tomorrow on establishing a joint hydrocarbons production program. Toward this end, the government will send a delegation headed by the mines and energy minister and composed also of Juan Jose Turbay and Ignacio Betancourt, the principal members of ECOPETROL's Board of Directors.

ECUADOR

POLITICIANS FORESEE APPROVAL OF LEGISLATIVE FUNCTIONS LAW

PA280118 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27Jul 79 PA

[Text] It is taken for granted that the draft organic law of legislative functions prepared by the people's democracy will be approved by the National Chamber of Representatives in view of the fact that the document has been read and approved by more than a majority of the legislators, according to a press bulletin issued by the Christian Demòcrats. The bulletin adds that the draft law prepared by the People's Democratic Movement [MDP] was discussed by the parliamentary bloc of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], which in turn discussed it with representatives of the Conservative Party, with whom the CFP hopes to reach an agreement to control the presidency and vice presidency of Parliament.

The MDP, which began the party's third national convention today, will present a draft law to prevent high-ranking officials and employees who have cooperated with the most recent military governments from leaving the country without having first accounting for their performance during that period. According to Jorge Moreno, national assistant director of the MPD, the party will also present several bills designed to defend the country's natural resources and increase the minimum wage to 5,000 sucres.

MEXICO

PEMEX DIRECTOR SAYS NATION HAS ENOUGH OIL FOR NEXT 100 YEARS

PA213143 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1942 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jul (LATIN)--The director general of Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX), Jose Diaz Serrano, has stated that Mexico, one of the world's most important oil producers, has enough reserves to last for the next 100 years. During an interview he gave to the newspaper EXCELSIOR, Diaz stated: If we take into consideration the proven reserves, the probable reserves and the potential reserves, Mexico will have oil for more than 100 years. According to the most recent data published by PEMEX, Mexico has potential reserves of 200 billion barrels, proven reserves of almost 41 billion barrels and probable reserves of 44 billion barrels.

PARAGUAY

NOGUES SAYS RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUA NOT YET DISCUSSED

PY261501 Asuncion ABC Color in Spanish 26 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said to the press yesterday that Paraguay has not received a request for recognition from the new Nicaraguan Government and that the Paraguayan Government has not yet discussed this matter.

PERU

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN MAY, 1980

PA311205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Peruvian Government officially confirmed today the call to general elections for 18 May 1980. A decree promulgated by the Council of Ministers tonight ratified the announcement by President Francisco Morales Bermudez in his speech Saturday on the occasion of Peru's national anniversary. The decree says that the government's goal is to transfer power to civilians and, with this purpose in mind, it calls elections on 18 May 1980 for the presidency of the republic, two vice presidents, senators and deputies. The decree adds that the electoral process will be regulated by existing dispositions with modifications and additions added in due time. Illiterates over 18 years of age will vote for the first time as well as Peruvians residing abroad. An Electoral Registry spokesman said that with these inclusions the numbers of voters will reach 6 million in comparison with the almost 4 million who voted during the 1978 Constituent Assembly elections.

VENEZUELA

TOBAGO OILSPILL WILL NOT THREATEN NATION'S COAST

PA312300 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 31 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Venezuela's coast is not threatened by the oilspill off Tobago. The latest reports from Tobago indicate that the oilspill is moving out into the Atlantic Ocean. The oilspill is the result of the collision of two tankers last week only 35 km from the Venezuelan coast. The fire in one of the tankers has been extinguished and it has been taken to Port-of-Spain. The other tanker might be transferred [words indistinct] through Venezuela's international waters from east to west. Only a radical change would bring the oilspill to Venezuela's coast.